THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

How Housekeeping Promises to Be Conducted in the Future.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIZATION.

A System Under Which Kitchen Swells, Waste and Hired Girls Will Become Things of the Painful Past.

The uncertainty, perplexity, and even real distress that surround the housekeeping and home-keeping of today, are temporary in their nature, and are due mainly to the fact that we are in a transition period, writes Helen Ekin Starrett. The economic law of the organization of labor is rapidly extending its workings into every department of the world's work, and is at present particularly active in the direction of what we have been accustomed to regard as the domestic industries. As is usually the case, the first effects of the operation of this law are confusion and destruction, while the old is being disintegrated and abolished to make way for the new. But to those whose experience and observation of life are deep enough and broad enough to enable them to perceive that our present confusion is only a part of the general evolutionary process everywhere at work in society, the future of the domestic arrangements of the home is full of hope and

First, as to servants. However numerous the causes assigned for the difficulties of housekeeping, all agree that the principal difficulty is found in the incompetence, insubordination, and irresponsibility of that class whom we name domestics. The very fact that we denominate them by the words "class" and "servants," gives the key to the fundamental difficulty. The man or woman who expects that in any country where education and opportunity are free to all, and intelligent and competent workers will be con-tent to remain in a class, and that class a stigmatized one, expects in vain. It is singular how widespread, even among good and intel-ligent people, is the disposition to grow indigover a statement of this kind. With flushing cheeks and elevated voices they will declare such a principle to be wholly wrong; that domestic work in the household is just as honorable as any other kind of work; and that the young woman who has her own living to earn, and who is not willing to earn it by go-ing into a good home and doing the cooking or laundry work or "second work" for a good, kind, respectable family, deserves to starve. They will adduce the fact that the young man who has his living to earn does not hesitate at beginning as office boy, sweeping floors, kindling fires, and performing all the menial work pertaining to such a posi-tion. The answer to all this is the facts in the case. No matter who is to blame; no matter how much society is denounced for making such distinctions; we all know that to start as office boy affixes no stigma, nor does it in any way bar the upward progress of the youth toward the possible ultimate goal of partnership in the firm; while the title or occupation of "servant girl" is a bar title or occupation of "servant girl" is a bar sinister which no intelligence or faithful performance of duty can ever remove—at least it cannot in the present constitution of so-ciety. People who discuss this singular fact work performed that the difference lies, the office boy's work being just as menial and disagreeable as that of the kitchen girl. No matter where the difference lies - and where and why it lies, the writer hopes to show in this paper—the facts are stubborn dictators this paper—the facts are studiorn declators to parents who have sons and daughters. The parent, however rich, who says, "My son shall, if necessary, begin on the lowest round of the ladder and learn and "work up" in a regular business," is regarded as sensible and judicious; the parent, however poor, sible and judicious; the parent, however poor, who should say concerning a bright, intelligent daughter, "My daughter shall begin her cureer in life by preparing herself to be a first-class cook, since such a preparation will always insure her good wages in a good home," would be set down as a "crank," if

not something worse.

But what are the difficulties with those already engaged in domestic service—the great class of foreigners who haunt our kitchens! Principally two. First, they do not know how to perform properly the work now re-quired in our homes; and, secondly, they, as a class, cannot or will not be taught. Their a class, cannot or win not be taught. Their utter irresponsibility, their general indiffer-ence about retaining their places, the impos-sibility of holding them by any contract and consequently of enforcing any rules or discipline, the usual entire separation of their in-terests from those of their employers, all com-bine to make them a foreign and disintegrating element in family life. It is mere waste of words to say that if mistress only knew how to instruct and direct household servants the difficulty would be overcome. Those among mistresses who have the most diffi enlty and whose experience is the most dis-couraging, are those who know exactly bow to perform all the operations of household work themselves, and who are willing to spend time and strength in teaching their servants how to do these things, if teaching once or twice or even a dozen times were the end of it. But it has passed into a proverb among clever mistresses, that just as they have succeeded in training a servant to per-form her work in a satisfactory manner, she either marries or goes off for higher wages, and easier or perhaps for more systematized and specialized work. Her favorite time for leaving without notice is just after she has been paid in full till date; and the mistress who has in a generous moment thus settled the wages account, leaving the question of broken china and bric-a-brac for future consideration, most frequently finds herself without redress, left to take a new recruit and reconcile herself to the loss of china as best

It may throw light even upon this discour-aging aspect, to observe that there are condi-tions under which these difficulties are met and overcome even in domestic service. These conditions are found wherever domestic labor is employed on a large scale, organ-ized and systematized; and, paradoxical as it may appear, nearly all domestic servants prefer to work in an organization. It is a well known fact that hotels and institutions of all kinds where the work is specialized and systematized, can obtain domestics with far less difficulty and for less wages, and can control them with far more success than the private family. This is only an illustration of the fact that domestic servants are im-pressed and influenced by the spirit of the age, which rebels against submission to the dictates of the Individual will, but submits freely to the despotism of an organization. In a large part the insubordination of domestic servants arises from a growing feeling of

And lastly, in so far as the difficulties lie on the side of domestic servants, the conditions of the work are not in accordance with developing human nature. Human nature loves to work in company, in sympathetic companionship. The domestic servant is a solitary worker, The domestic servant is a solitary worker, without such companionship during her hours of toil. Whatever interests she has, lie in a wholly different direction from those of her employer. To hurry through her work, so as to get off and join companions of her own class, seems to be increasingly the motive of the modern domestic servant; and hence arise all the difficulties and about "days out," and evenings spent the mistress knows not where. All attempts to enforce rules about hours and times and seasons, usually end in an informal parting between mistress and maid, the mistress almost mistress and maid, the mistress almost always in such an issue coming out secon-

And on the part of the mistresses of the homes of today, where do the chief difficulties lie! First, in the fact that modern social life makes so many demands upon educated women—most of them in the direction of re fined social pleasures or of associations for intellectual improvement or for beneficent and philanthropic work—that the time neces-sary to supervise the kitchen and the sersary to supervise the kitchen and the ser-vants of today cannot be given without an aimost entire relinquishment of the pleasures and benefits of refined and educated social life. If the housekeeper of today have little children, her task is already more than any but those of the strongest physique can en-dure. The care and nurture and training of little children is an occuration that should be little children is an occupation that should be varied only by recreation and unfatiguing, congenial work, uncomplicated with any care that is distracting and distressing. The farthest possible remove from these desirable

conditions is that of the mother of young children whose care and labor for her chil-dren is complicated with the care of incompe-tent and wasteful servants; whose daily visits to her kitchen send her back to her chil-dren disturbed and distressed by the sight of disorder, uncleantiness, waste and destruction which she is powerless to remedy either by deeds or words; deeds being impossible, and words necies or worse than useless.

Let us not fail to note the fact that neither mistresses of households nor domestic services.

ants are to blame for the present inharmo-niousness of the relation of mistrons and

itself. It is a favorite theory with superficial thinkers and observers upon this subject, that the present difficulties could be largely remedied if domestic service could be elevated and domestic workers be respected and treated as members of the fam-

All such theorists ignore the fundamen-tal difficulty that the home is the most exclu-

sive institution in the world—the happier and

sive institution in the world—the happier and more refined, the more exclusive. It cannot tolerate the permanent familiar intrusion into its daily life of anyone, no matter how good and respectable. Housholds may recog-nize and admit the fact that those who per-

form household service for them are just as good and perhaps better than their own mem-bers, but that is not the question. Nobody is wanted as "one of the family," and to feel

that the housekeeper or domestic helper expects to be admitted into the sanctuary of the family sitting-room, or to become a member of the group that surrounds the family table, is to realize the eternal inharmony of the proposed relation. On the other hand, con-

proposed relation. On the other hand, con-sidering the question from the standpoint of the domestic servant, it is this very isolation and separation from the life of the home, coupled with abridgement of individual iberty and the tack of associ-ation with others in the perform-ance of toll, that causes the inseparable dislike to undertaking household service. This is the answer to the question so often

This is the answer to the question, so often asked, why American girls will take work in shops and stores and manufactories of all kinds, where they will endure all manner of

bardships and live on the barest pittance of wages rather than go into comfortable, shell

tered, domestic service. Human nature not only yearns for companionship in toil—yes,

and even in misery—but it longs also for ab-solute freedom from dictation and command, as also for freedom from the yoke of toil, at

stated periods. It is true that those who work in organizations usually work harder and have their individual liberty much more

despotically abridged during their hours of

labor than the domestic servant; but the work and weariness and discomfort are shared by fellow-workers, and in this fact there is a divinely ordained alleviation and

consolation, while the despotism that rules them ceases absolutely with the close of working hours, and then there is liberty. Not even surveillance or advice after the gong rings. All these conditions of organ-

ized labor are in accordance with the funda-mental desires of human nature, and no theory of life and progress can ever obtain which

of life and progress can ever obtain which contravenes them. Emerson, in his "Sover-eignty of Etnics," snys that "the inevitabilities are always sapping the foundations of every institution built upon a wrong." Once recognize the fact that our present system of domestic service is fundamentally wrong, wholly opposed to the spirit and law of development of our civilization; that its foundation is a system of servicing which of present

tion is a system of serfdom which of necessity crumbles in the air of liberty and opportunity

and we shall begin to perceive from what di

rection relief must come, and learn how to lay enduring foundations for the structure of

that most precious of human institutions, the

How then can it be that the future of housekeeping in the American home presents

any encouraging aspect: Its improvement and final perfection are coming about through

and finis perfection are coming about through the progress of the organization of domestic industry, and through radical changes in the methods and appliances of household work. In cities and villages the kitchen and cooking-

stove and hired girl are all to be banished

In order to appreciate what has already been done in this direction, make a note of the numerous domestic industries already transferred from the home to the organized institution outside of the home. Clothes-making, soap-making, starth-making, laundry work, coffee-brown-

the nome. Cotones-making, soap-making, starch-making, laundry work, coffee-browning, yeast-making, butter-making—all are gone. Send after them—or rather say that organized industry is already taking along with these—the remaining work of cooking and cleaning. This state of things is coming and cleaning. This state of things is coming the delivered to the control of the control o

as sure as fate; and when it comes the deliv-erance will be so great that generations yet unborn shall rise up to bless the workings of

Of course an outery will at first be raised by those who have not sufficiently considered

the subject against food cooked in quantity

and about the impossibility of conveying cooked food in prime condition into our

edge of what can be accomplished with proper appliances for delicate and scientific cookery on a large scale, will not doubt that the best food, prepared from the best mate-rials in the best possible manner, can be set

on the tables of all who live in cities, or even

in villages of large size, at a very reasonable price and in a most inviting form, when once

capital and science combine their forces, as they will, to bring about the desired end. The city of the future will not build

houses in squares, giving to every house ar

individual prison and prison-like back yard. It will rather build them all around an open square, and the part now disfigured with the

kitchen will be given over for a househole

sitting-room or nursery, opening into a great green space, where children will play in safety, and through which the free air of heaves will blow into the houses surrounding it. In every square will be found a scientifi-

cally constructed building containing a lang

dry and a great kitchen, supplied with every modern appliance for skilled and scientific cookery, and also for sending into every din-ing room any desired quantity or variety of

food. The individuality of the home and the

home table will be preserved, and the kitcher smells and waste and "hired girl" will all b

smells and waste and "hired girl" will all be banished. O, how freely would thousands of house-nothers breathe under such an ar-rangement of things, and in how many thou-sands of families of moderate means would such an arrangement do away with the ne-cessity of any servant whatever! How would expenses be lessened, care aboushed and peace and quiet and security reign, where be-fore was anyiety and disorder, and constant

fore was anxiety and disorder, and constant upheaval of the foundations of family life! Such an arrangement of domestic work

would not interfere with certain convenien arrangements for varying the home table with

special viands prepared at home. In these days of ornamental refrigerators, gas stoves and ingenious and tasteful coolding utensils, many articles of food could be prepared by the home-mistress without the concomitants

of kitchen debris. Coffee, tea, checolate, ome

lets, boiled eggs, even waffles and muffins and biscuits from the little tin oven of the gas stove, could be made and baked and added to the bill of fare without soiling the hands or the dress of the daintiest home-mistress.

The gas stove will supply the needed ho

water for domestic uses, also the means of preparing food for small children or the

sick. It will enable the house-mother at any time to prepare a cup of tea or chocalate or beef tea or broth, and make her, to that ex-

tent, independent of even the scientific kitchen. Under this arrangement of things the fondness of women for having the home

free from any foreign element of servants, will cause many to perform the remain-der of their household work themselves.

If any one is not equal to this organized labor will send a competent person into the house

every morning to sweep, dust and put in order. Under such arrangement also, if help

in the care of our children or the lighter parts of household work were needed, we could probably secure a superior class of girls for

assistants. Thousands who are now in shops

and other organized industries would really prefer work in homes, if only the heavy

grimy, maledorous, clothes-destroying work of cooking and laundering were not required

and expected of them, and they could have specified hours of labor, as would then be

This, then, is the certain form of the house

keeping of the future in cities and villages. It will not be done co-operatively; it will be

done by capital and organization, because capital will find it profitable. It will be adopted by all who need to live economically

and desire to live well. It will not preclude the large establishments of the wealthy, who

the large establishments of the wealthy, who can afford to keep a corps of trained servants and who wish to have their cooking done in their houses. It will disburden the home of the incubus of expense and care inseparable from the present system of the individual kitchen and the irresponsible servant. It will enable the youthful lovers to marry on moderate incomes and set up at once a happy home of their own, even though the young wife has not had an opportunity to learn, and consequently does not know how to do 'all kinds of kitchen work." She will probably never need to learn all the domestic arts her mother

Those, however, who have know

from the Lome.

this beneficent law.

houses.

where they will endure all manner of

rant. In the present condition of home this inharmony inheres in the relation

suits and social pleasures of her youth. SINGULARITIES.

A hallstone that fell during a storm in St. Louis and was measured at the signal service station there, is said to have been nine inches

knew, just as she does not now need to know

A little chicken which, though healthy and flourishing, will always have to be fed by human hands, attracts attention in North Plainfield, N. J. The upper half of its bill is rolled back in a tight ball between the eyes. The lower half is natural and perfect.

A curiosity in the shape of a potato of last year's growth, bursting from the inner center of which are perfectly formed potatoes of this spring's growth, one of the youngsters being about as large as a walnut, was found by a Crawford county farmer. Both old and oung potatoes are in a solid and perfect con-

A Finland paper mentions a curious stone A Finland paper mentions a curious stone in the northern part of that country which serves the people instead of a barometer. This stone, which they call "ilmakiur," turns black or blackish-gray when foul weather is approaching; fine weather has the effect of turning it almost white.

At Pierre, S. D., the other evening clouds began to gather, and in ten minutes rain began to pour, accompanied by strong wind. Just about the time the rain ceased small snakes from twelve to sixteen inches long fell to the ground in various places. These were coiled, and when they struck the ground seemed to be somewhat stunned. The snakes had a bluish color.

A fish of most peculiar appearance, the like of which has never been seen by any of the many fishermen who have inspected it, was recently exhibited at Pensacola, Fla. It was caught in the gulf with hook and line, and is about five feet in length. The body is similar to that of a dolphin, and it has a bill like a needle fish. The tail is forked, and has two immense fins rising from the back. The are of a soft, bony substance and are of suc peculiar fermation that they give the fish the appearance of having a flowing mane. It is a rare fish, and, if possible, should be

preserved as a curiosity A strange freak in the fruit-growing line is attracting the attention of farmers at Dover, Del. While all through Kent county, even in the best kept, and most skillfully cultivated orchards, hardly a peach can be found, down on the bay shore, near Woodland beach, stands a peach orchard, the trees of which are loaded down with finely developed fruit. The most singular thing about this, in the estimation of fruit growers, is that while even in the best sheltered orchards, those en-tirely surrounded by woods, all the fruit was destroyed by the March storms, the fruit of this particular orchard, unsheltered and in every way exposed, has lived and

thrived.

For many years swarms of bees have been noticed at Fox Bluff, near Franklin, Ky. The bluff is 170 feet high. Bees have been observed about a big fissure near the center of the bluff, and the opening could not be reached without great dauger of being stung to death. As the bees had never been robbed to be a believed a large amount of been was it was believed a large amount of honey was stored in the cliff. A well-borer visited the liff and, after some coaxing, persuaded some farmers to undergo the expense, and a hole was bored from the top of the bluff. At a depth of eighty-five feet the drill struck the honey. Barrels by the score were filled and the syndicate has sent for more receptacles.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Marriage is never a failure; but every wedding is not a marriage. When a man marries he fully intends to be No. 1 in the family, but often the period drops

The man who marries a millionaire's daughter does not have to wait fifty years for a golden wedding. Whenever you find a man who is a failure, you will also find a patient little woman who

makes his excuses to the world. An extract from a parish magazine in Eng-land reads thus: "Unmarried workers are requested not to marry for some little time, as we cannot afford to lose their services, as we have lost many lately."

An exchange says that "a model wife is one who thinks her husband knows more than her kin." This may be true. But to come up to the requirements would put an awful strain on the wives of some husbands First Bohemian-Poor Roundabout did not live long after his marriage, did he? Second Bohemian—No, poor old boy. You see, marriage entirely changed his mode of living

He fell into regular habits, and it killed him A young lady of Binghamton, N. Y., who is said to be worth not less than \$50,000 in prospective, was the object of the attention of a young man with whom she was very favorably impressed, but who, with ever encouragement, continued to pause just short of a proposal. The young lady managed to put in circulation what appeared to be a re-liable report that her pecuniary expectations were simply in the public mind, and in two days the young fellow had proposed and been

Two young people in Indiana wanted to marry, but the girl's people opposed the match and the lovers threatened to elope Fearing that they would carry out their threat, the girl was locked in her room by her mother and her dresses were taken from her so that she could not go out. The couple tel-egraphed kisses to each other for a few days and finally agreed to make a bold break got a flannel shirt, skirt, safety-pin and lad-der. The ladder was placed against the window when the folks were abed and the couple took the early morning train for Indianapolis

where they were married. W. S. Davidson, a traveling man who lives in Indianapolis, was married at Terre Haute the other day in a rather romantic manner. Stopping at the same hotel was Mrs. Blanche Frost, who travels for a St. Louis drug house. She and Davidson had met a few months ago and had been corresponding with each other. As they were walking along the street together Davidson said he was willing to marry her. She said she, too, was willing At this point in their courtship they board ed a street car and attended a picnic at Col lett park. During the day the subject of marriage was not referred to, but that even-ing an incident occurred which propelled them both into the matrimonial current stead of getting off at the hotel on their way stead of getting off at the hotel on their way back from the park, they remained on the street car until opposite the court house. Here they got off, and going in Davidson dared Mrs. Frost to marry him. The "dare" was accepted, and in a very few minutes they had procured a license and were made man and wife by Justice Felsenthal. The bride, Ill., and is twenty-nine years old.

Br. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

The Wind on the Eiffel Tower. Wind observations on the Eiffel tower how that at low velocities of fifteen miles per hour or less the velocity of the wind at the top of the tower is from four to five times as great as at the top of an ordinary building sixty-nine feet high, but as the velocity increases this difference decreases, until at high veocities the difference is only two to one says the Engineering News, M. Eiffel assumed the pressures to be forty-one pounds at the base, increasing to eighty two pounds per square foot at the top which seems to be rather less difference than the facts called for, although a fair approximation, if the above stated decrease of ratio continues up to maximum wind velocities.

California Excursions. Pullman tourist sleeping car excur-sions to California and Pacific coast points leave Chicago every Thursday, Kansas City every Friday via the Santa Fe route. Ticket rate from Chicago \$47.50, from Sioux City, Omaha, Lincon or Kansas City \$35, sleeping car rate from Chicago \$4 per double berth, from Kansas City \$3 per double berth. Everything furnished except meals. These excursions are personally conducted by experienced excursion managers who accompany parties to destination. For excursion folder con-

taining full particulars and map folder

and time table of the Santa Fe route

Omaha, Nebraska.

and reserving of sleeping car berths, address S. M. Osgood, general agent, system or the Sullivan system?"
"Neither; I learned Solomon's system." E. L. Palmer, traveling agent, A. T. & S. F. railroad, 1308 Farnam street, 'Solomon's system?' You will find it laid down in the first

COOL SIPS FOR HOT WEATHER

how to spin or weave or knit. Freed from the formerly harassing cares of kitchen and sorvant, the house-keeper of the future will be able to become the ideal home-keeper; to give proper care to her children and herself, without abandoning all the intellectual pur-Refreshments for Tired Brains Furnished by the Funny Men.

A FUNERAL AFFAIR ON FIRST BASE.

Steered Clear of the Angel Cake-Speakers Who Lack Terminal Facilities-David Wouldn't be Hasty-A Parthian Thrust.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Daughter-Father, I believe, I was born to marry Father-Yes; but, daughter, try to look or the bright side of life-perhaps you'll die.

Highflyer's Way,

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: "Old" Blake, who attributes his success in life to his absternious habits, never looses an opportunity to lecture the boys at the club on temperance. Seeing Charlie Highflyer looking rather "rocky" the other morning, he opened on him with: "Young man, do you know the quickest way to get ahead in this world !' "Yes, sir," said Charles; "the quickest

way to get a head is to mix your drinks, b'

Same Old Story. Dry Goods Chronicle: Bookkeeper - Ex-cuse me, sir, but my nephew died three days Employer (who is somewhat familiar with the little game)—All right, Mr. Culpepper, you may attend the funeral. Died, as usual, on first base, I suppose!

Was Glad She Told Him. Boston Herald: "William," said Mrs. Bixby from the head of the stairs to her hus-band, who had come home at an early hour in the morning, "there is some angel cake in the pantry, a new kind that I made today. I put it where you can easily get it. "All right, dear," responded Mr. Bixby.
"How considerate of you. I might have
eaten some of it without thinking." And the grateful husband made a lunch on cold

Detroit Free Press: "Want any help?" he

asked of the grocer.
"Well, I dunno. How many tomatoes can you put into a quart measure:"
"I can put five, out always make four do." "I guess I don't need you. Three is our

Something Radically Wrong. Chicago Tribune: The inspector looked at e gas meter in astonishment.
"Why, it deesn't indicate any consumption of gas whatever for the last month !" "It oughtn't to," replied the owner of the building. "The gas wasn't lighted at all during the month."

"There is something wrong with the meter," said the inspector with a hard, deci-

A Common Failing. Washington Post: There is a congressmar who is noted at his home for sustained effort. who is noted at his home for sustained effort, as well as ability, in oratory.
"I consider him a very able man," said a railway official in speaking to him. "But there is one thing that his speeches seem to

lack."
What!" "Proper terminal facilities."

sive, metalic ring in his voice.

Another Boy Caught. New York Herald: "George, dear, are you a member of the union?" asked Hortense, as they sat side by side upon the long suffering

George was a plumber, and consequently could not tell a lie. "No, darring, I am not, Well, you ought to make application for membership at once," said Hortense, with a meaning look. And George took the hint, and now Hortense goes around wearing only one glove, the better to display the beauty of

Nothing Hasty About David. Boston Courier: Two old Scotchmen who were born and brought up in the same town in Scotland and have been living together in

the same Vermont town for the last forty years. Notlong ago one of them said to the other: "Weel, David, we've been friends this mony a year, ye ken."
"Weel," David replied cautiously, "I'm no sayin' it may na come to that, mon, when we are weel acquaint, but ye ken it takes long for two bodies to ken and anither to that degree that it's safe to be friends."

An Object Lesson in Geography. Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. As we strolled along the beach When the lisping tide was low; Thus my lady's silvery speech-"Mr. Freshly, do you know

"You're an easis to me?"
(Here I binshed behind my hand);
"You're the green spot," murmared she,
"In this arid waste of sand."

A Parthian Thrust. Dry Goods Chronicle: Mrs. Jones (a trifle faded, but extremely modish)—Have you seen the latest fashionable wrinkle, my dear Mrs Brown !

Mrs. Brown (whose husband admires Mrs. J.)—So they've become fashionable, have they! (with malicious emphasis). Then how very ultra you must be, my dear Mrs. Jones Unnotic d.

Clothier and Furnisher A warrier bold from the Congo State. And a maiden from Zanzibar, Eloped one night when the bour was late

And sailed o'er the ocean far.
They sailed and sailed, for the wind was fair And gave not a thought for the clother

They sailed and sailed and landed one day On the beach near some big hotels, And the Zanzibar girl met the bathers gay, And swam with the fair-haired belles. And they marveled much at her color and But none of them saw that she had no clothes

Too Expensive at Present. Detroit Free Press: A man with a bundle under his arm stopped at a fruit stand on Congress street, with the evident intention of making a purchase, but before he had said anything a person standing near beckened to

Were you going to buy a banana?" 'Yes, sir.

"Going to eat it on the street?"
"Very likely."
"Going to drop the skin on the sidewalk?"
"No, sir, I've got seven children at home,
and I can't afford any such extravagance."

A Tale of the Period. San Francisco Examiner: A pertinacious canvasser who had often attempted to induce busy merchant to subscribe for a now work by Emin Pasha called for the seventeenth time and found no one on the premises but a

facetions factorum.

"Will you kindly ask your employer to drop me a line," said the canvasser to the facetious factorum, "in case he wishes to sub-scribe for this work!" "If you will take a suggestion of mine," re plied the facetious factorum, "you had better drop him a line and you may save his life; 1

mow he is over-bored." Considering It Esthetically.

New York Tribune: Mrs. Van de Jeneky-nes—"To what college did you send your sons

Mrs. Van de Smythef" Mrs. Van de Smythe—"Sidney is at Har-ward and Algerion is at Yale."

Mrs. Van de Jenckynes—"Why didn't they oth go to the same place?'i Mrs. Van de Smythe—'O, you know Sidney is dark, and crimson harmonizes with his complexion much better than blue does. Algie has light hair and a fair complexion, so Yale's color suits him exactly. Just imagine how he would look playing tennis in a crimson

The Noble Art of Self-Defense Home Companion: "Do you think it would be wrong for me to learn the noble art of self

defense!" a religiously inclined youth in-quired of his pastor. "Certainly not," answered the minister; I carned it in my youth myself, and I have found it of great value during my life." "Indeed, sir. Did you learn the old Euglish

verse of the fifteenth chapter of Proverbs 'A soft answer turneth away wrath.' It is the best system of self-defense of which I

He Wanted the Best.

Pittaburg Dispatch: Speaking of the Hindoo delty reminds me of a story a friend of mine told me the the other day about his little boy, and which is entirely true. The little fellow is very slow dressing in the morning, and to cure him of this habit his parents told him that the next time he failed to be ready as soon as the others he would have to go without his breakfast. Being tardy again, when he came to the table he tardy again, when he came to the table he was informed that he must either eat broad and water or do without eating at all. The boy sat silent and would not eat. The father, not wishing him to go altogether without food, said:

"You might be situated so you would be glad to have bread and water. Suppose you were away out on the ocean and the angels should fetch you bread and water and tell you that you must cat that or nothing, what would you do?"
"I wouldn't neiver," was the answer, "I'd
just want what God had for breakfast."

A Disappointed Policeman.

New York Tribune: "Well, that's the woorst I iver saw," said Policeman Double X, as he stood mournfully twirling his club on a corner on Harlem—street at 2 o'clock one chilly morning last week. "What's the matter, officer!" asked a sym-

"What's the matter, officer!" asked a sympathizing and curious newspaper man.
"Matter enough. Ye see, there's a new man at the saloon at the comer beyant, and not known' him well I to't I'd hit him easy-like for the furst toline. So I dropped in at the family entrance and sex I to him, friendly-like, ye know: 'Could you give me a drink av wather!' sex I, winkin' middly betimes.'Av coorse I will,' sex he, handin' me a glass trough the growler hole. An' phat do you tink! It wuz a glass of water. Begorra, phwat some men don't know would blasht a rock."

A Learned Play on Words. Drake's Magazine: Classacus-Wasn't ita

trange habit the ancients had of calling dis greeable things by pleasant names? Modernus—The French and Spaniards had t also. The one called the guillotine the Maiden and the other an instrument for tor-ture and execution the Virgin. Classicus—Then, seeing we have se many recedents we are doubly bound to call our nstrument for executing by electricity the

Modernus—Why doubly bound! Classicus—Because it sparks its victims to

The Drumm r and the Saint. San Francisco Examiner: A Chicago drummer, after a life of usefulness, presented himself at the gate of Paradise, and greeting St. Peter with a cheerful smile attempted to

pass in.
"Hold on, there," remarked the saint, po-"Hold on, there," remarked the saint, po-litely but firmly, "what are you and where do you come from!"
"I am a peripatetic salesman," replied the drummer, "and when on earth I lived in

drummer, Chicago." "Chicago? Chicago!" answered the saint "Never heard of the place. Excuse me one moment until I verify your assertions." Having dispatched a small angel for an atlas, the saint located the would be metro polis and then turned to the drummer.

"You may pass in," he remarked, "and you will excuse my ignorance when I inform you that you are the first applicant to present himself from that place."

This fable teaches us how some cities are likely to be represented in that bourne from which no census returns.

EDUCATIONAL. The closing exercises of Miami university,

Oxford, O., were held in the open air this At the thirty-eighth annual commencement of the College of the City of New York a large class was graduated and many prizes

It is proposed to found chairs in Naples and other Italian universities in seaport

towns for the purpose of giving special in-struction to medical men who take charge of Annie F. Reynolds, the first woman dentist to graduate in Massachusetts, received her degree of D.D.S. from the Boston deutal college this year. She also received the first

prize for senior honors. Clark university, Worcester, Mass., has es-tablished a department of education and placed at the head of it Dr. W. H. Burnham, a Harvard graduate, who spent three years of post graduate study at the Johns Hopkins university. The university had no commence-

Amherst agricultural college sent out twenty graduates. Governor Brackett pre-sented the diplomas. Alluding to the fact that the college has 400 alumi Governor Brackett said he would rather be among that number than one of New York's 400, "who

toil not, neither do they spin." At the twenty-second annual commence-ment of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., over two hundred and fifty persons were graduated, including those taking the first and second degree, the largest number ever graduated in the history of Cornell. Of the nine seniors who took part in the commence-ment evergises are was a Sagre college gill.

ment exercises one was a Sage college girl. The attendance at Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Ia., during the last year was the largest in the history of this institution, ag gregating 643 students in all. The aim nov is to reach the 1,000 point, and at the present rate of increase it will be reached in a few years. The college trustees have decided to enlarge the endowment by an addition of

\$100,000. The annual report of Brooklyn's superintendent of public instruction shows eighty-three schools, with 1,755 teachers, under care of the board of education, in which, within the year, were taught 110,722 different papils. The average daily attendance was 73,82, an increase over the previous year of nearly 5,000. There were 1,430 graduates from the grammar schools. The year's expenses nearly 2075,281.

vere \$2,375,251. Superintendent Edwards of Illinois does not believe that its compulsory school law works badly. Perhaps in order to save it he would consent to slight amendments here and here, but in Chicago in a single season, with no flourish of trumpets, the trumt officers have placed in school 8,546 scholars, at an expense of only \$9,131, or a little mere than \$ each. This was done in a quiet, persuasive manner without invoking the aid of the law

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

n a single instance.

Just a Little Mower-The New Year. For a Dude-All's well that ends "swell." Children are poor men's riches-their little nno-cents.

A sausage machine usually succeeds in 'making ends meat." The frigid young lady exerts herself to prove that she is an ice girl.

The first question a lawyer asks about a case is whether it is fees-ible. We do not believe in giving a whole word to the Ys. One letter is enough. The labor news is usually the most striking portion of a newspaper's contents. "This is my night out," said the gentleman

who quit loser on the poker game. In New York Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera is pronounced "The Gone-dollars." A greedy Yankee has a crick in his neck, and yethe is not satisfied with the water sup-

"I'm not in it," was the proud remark of the lemon, with a scornful glance at the circus emonade

"I'm so glad that odious Miss Nurich is in the soup." "Yes, it's a consomme-tion de-voutly to be wished. the soup. When Greek meets Greek—the Harvard raduate listens patiently and wonders what

the dickens they are saying.

Boss—I've lost my time-book, Pat, and I'il have to depend on your honesty as to how many days you've put in this month. Pat— Well, begor, let me see; I think it do be

Lawyer—If anybody asks for me this afternoon tell them I am called away on most urgent business. Office Boy—Yes, sir. Stranger (half an hour later)—Is Mr. Quili in! Office Boy—No, sir; he's been called away to the baseball game on most urgent Reporter-Colonel, will you be kind enough

to give me your views on the political situa-tion! Ex-Politician—You will have to excase me, my young friend. I am now entirely out of politics. You may tell your readers that I am giving my whole time and energy to the practice of the law. Reporter (shutting his notebook)—Can't do that, Colonel, for less than a dollar a line.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

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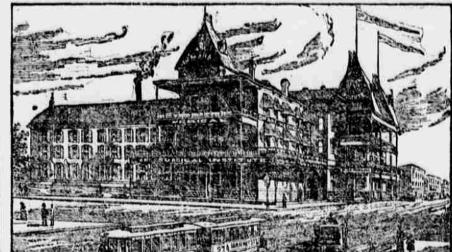
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Diamond pendants from \$50 upwards.
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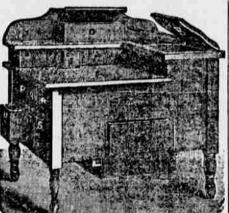
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